William Forrester, alias Billy Marshal, alias Frank Campbell, alias Frank Livingstone, alias Frank Harding, sliss Frank Howard, but whose real name is Mathew Brown, was born in the arish of Bayon Lafourche, Louisians, on the 15th of August, 1838. His parents were Irish, and when Mathew was six years old removed to New Orleans. where his rather kept a meat market in the second nunicipality. Young Mathew was employed when but ten years old in peddling on the Mississippi soats plying between New Orleans and Natchez was at this tender age and while thus engaged that he entered on his careor of crime.

White on board the steamer Pride of the West he

was detected in the act of ransacking the value of a passenger, and nothing but his extreme yout: saved I im from summary punishment. Between the

ARRESTED NOT LESS THAN EIGHTEEN TIMES, w. charges of petty then. His last exploit at New Orleans was robbing one Timothy Campbell, from Brand Gulf, who was intexicated and had lain

Recorder Genois, before whom the young thief was arraigned, sentenced him to six months in the senetentiary at Baton Ronge, but suspended sensence at the solicitation of his father, who promised lo send his hopeful son out of the city never to re-

Mathew was next heard of in the jail at Jackson, Mirs., where he was sentenced to six months' in prisonment for robbing the room of a member of the mil he took the cars and went to Vicksburg, at which place ne engaged as a cabin boy on board the steamer Sultana, running between that city and Katchez Mathew, who at that time was 16 years sid, became a gambler. On the second trip on the

HE STABBED N'CORMACE. w deck hand with whom he had been playing bluff. O the arrival of the boat at Natchez he was handed over to the police, but McCormack failed to appear at the trial to prosecute, and the thief and assassin

at the trial to prosecute, and the thief and assessin was discharged from custody.

During the following four years young Brown lounged bround Natchez under the bill, and was the acknowledged associate of burslars, thieves, and discoute women. The principal haunt of the gang was the house of a woman named Mag Reynolds. This place had become so notorious fro: the number of nunderers and robbers traced there by the police that Mag received notice to leave the town. After her departure the building was razed, and six glead bodies were found buried beneath the floor of the building, one of which was recognized as that of cad bodies were found buried beneath the noor of the building, one of which was recognized as that of a prominent State official of Mississippi who had been missing about three months. FORRESTER'S FIRST MURDER.

Nothing more was heard of Brown until about four years after his sudden departure from Natchez, when he came prominently before the public as the murderer of a drover named Neely. Neely, who was a resident of Detroit, Mich., had been to Hamilton, Canada, on business, and on his return trip, look the cars of the Great Western Railroad as far as the Canadan town of Windsor, which is connected with Detroit by a ferry boat. On the train Neely formed the acquaintance of Brown, who got but the cars at the small post village of Barrisburg. After curversing a while Brown proposed that they should adjourn to the smaking car and play buff merely to suil time. The unsuspecting Neely consected, and after playing arout two hours Brown, who was an expert gambler, put up a hand on Neely, and

BRAT BIM OUT OF \$3,500. man him out or \$5,500, and the world. In vain did the devel man appeal to him to return him at least a portion his money. When he implored him for the sake of his family to make restitution, Brown with a sardonic lanch, said:
"Whist the h-ll do I care for your family or the family of any one else? I was hounded away from my itunity by those who would take my life, and I triend now, as I have been and shall continue to be, like Cain—every man's hand against me, and my hand against every man."

ed against every man."
Thus n atters stood when they arrived at Windsor

At this point Neets again implored Brown to return him a part of his money but he was again refused. Keelr, who was a large, powerful man, became desperate and seized Brown by the throat account him of chearing him, and threatening to throw him off the boat into the river if he did not return his groney. Brown, understanding that he was in the money. Brown, understanding that he was in the lands of a desperate man, and one who evidently intended to carry his tareats into execution, made a desperate effort and released himself from the grasp of the infuriate man. As quick as thought he drew a double edged bowle halfe and with the agility of a gat sprang upon Neely and PLUNGED IT INTO HIS HEART.

The unfortunate man dropped dead on the cabin for, and the murderer was selzed by the passengers and his arms were minoned, and in this manaer he was delivered over to the authorities at Debroit

act he was delivered over to the authorities at De Broit.

At the time of the murder the ferry boat was in midstream, and the Canadian authorities claimed able prisoner, on the ground that the crime was committed in their territory. A long discussion followed, which resulted in the murderer's being held by the State of Michigan. A true bill was found by the Grand Jury for murder in the first Segree, and a day fixed for his trial. The prisoner employed an attorney, and on the day of trial moved for a charge of venue, claiming that, owing to the excited state of the public mind and the prejudice existing against him, it was impossible for him to obtain an invartial jury. The change of venue was granted by the Court, and Kalamazov selected as the place of trial. He was arraigned at the following feelf-defence.

After the acquisted by worked his way to Chicago.

gambler and desperade named Carr,

HE OPENED A FARO GAME

on North Clarke street, near Adams. The game
deant by these two worthies was known in sporting
parlance as a skin game and was on the principle
of "the mere you put down, the less you take up."
Things in this line flourished for a while, but a
young bank clerk having been roped into their den
was fiseced or not only his own money, but lost
\$2,000 of money belonging to the bank in which he
was employed. The young dupe made a clear
breast of it to the President of the bank, the police
were applied to, and the den was broken up. Carr
and Brown gave straw bail for their appearance to
masser, and left the city.

From Chucago thus doubled-dyed murderer and
thief went to Proria, where, under the assumed
name of Frank Livinestone, he started a drisking
seloon soon became the resort of the most depraved
and notorious entracters. During the time he was
proprieter of this place the measurer of the Merchanis' Union Express Company was gagged and
rothed on the train between Chicago and Peoria.
A portion of the proceeds of this robbery was
inced to the saloon kept by Brown. The police
attempted to arreat him, but he drew two revolvers
and kept them at bay.

Therefore the most the them of the

Therefore the most but.

and kept them at bay,

THERTHING TO KILL THE FIRST MAN

who his hands on him. He made his escape by the
back of the building and was lost sight of.

An interval of eighteen months elapsed before
anything more was heard of Brown, when he was
arrested in the company of Walter Duan, alias Wm.
Davis, for a burgiary committed at Springheld, III,
When arrested, Brown gave the name of William
Forrester. This act in the long career of crime yertarted by this compeer of the notorious Bristol
Bill brings the history of his exploits down to the
36th day of November, 1808. For this last offence
the two burglars were tried and convicted of
burglary in the first degree, and were each sentenced
to thirteen years' imprisonment at hard labor in the
Hilbors State Prison at Joliet.

Ellipois State Prison at Joliet.

FORRESTER ESCAPES FROM PRISON.

On the 1st day of April, 1869. Brown and Dunn, while being taken to work by a keeper of the brison, made an attack upon him with a place of rock. The blow knocked the keeper sonseives, and the two men scaled the walis and escaped.

The Governor of the State offered a reward of \$0.000 for their apprehension, and the detectives scoured the country in every direction in search of the fightly without avail. After his escape from the State irrison at Joliot, Forrester made his way to Baltimore, where is assumed the name of Hardin, and associated himself with old Bill Thomas, one of the most expert burging and cracksumen in the world. Old Bill had two daughters, whom he had laught a I the secrets of his precarious business.

FORRESTER GETS MARRIED.

Lizzie, the cidest, was at that time eighteen years

FORRESTER GETS MARRIED.

Lizzie, the cidest, was at that time eighteen years of see, of medium build, petite figure, a blonde with a prefusion of flaxen hair. Her mouth, feet, and hands were very small, and she was what the word denominates a beautiful and captivating woman, after a short acquaintance she captivated Forrester, and the two were married in Baltimore in July 1859. The proved a great acquisition to her husband in carrying on his nefarious business. By her appearance and manners she would obtain the entre sate symbol which would enable Forrester to successfully followed the premises.

e premises,
cle robbery perpetrated in this manner by
nat the poince in pursuit of them, and Forresingual d with his wife to this city,
the hare he made the requaintance of William
James Elifat, and Tom Rijey, all of them oth fundans and despendances.

In quality of this gang was at 553 West
matter ree, kept by a man named Wilson,

FORRESTER THE MURDERER

And known to the police as the thieves' rendervous. It was in this des that the robbery of the
diamond broker Solomon Migel, at 23 East Fifteents
street, in while \$57,000 worth of diamonds were
stolen, was planned. This burglary was performed
by Elis and Forrester. During the month of January the gang concected the plan for the bank robbery at Wilkesbarre. Pa. All the burglars, with the
exception of Forrester, were captured at the time
by the citizens of Wilkesbarre while crossing a
small branch of the Susquehanna river, near the
town. A son of the Sherif, who was an accomplice
in the burglary, informed one of Allan Pinkerton's
detectives of THA NATION HUMILIATED.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF FORRESTER,

and he was arrected at Pittsburgh but escaped from the officer at Pittsburgh but escaped from 1970, the detectives who had been on his track at rested him in front of the St. Bernard House. For rester shouled for help, and the prisoner was res-cued.

rester shouted for help, and the prisoner was rescued.

Ellis broke from the jail at Wilksberre and caree to this city and was arrested on the 16th of May by one of Pinkerton's detectives. He was about to be rescued by his pals, when the detective received assistance in the shape of two policemen, and Ellis was secured and taken to the ivest Thirty-flux street police station, where he declared himself guilty of the burglary at Migel's store on Fifteenth street. He plead guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to five years in State Prison. For ester in the mean time had left the city, a was supposed, and departed for parts unknown.

DESCRIPTION OF FORRESTER. DESCRIPTION OF FORRESTER.

Percenter is a man 5 feet 6% inches high; weighs about 1:5 pounds; is of medium build, with rather roroad and square stoulders; dark complexion; rather long, spare face; jet black bair, cut short; rather long, spare face; jet black bair, cut short; of the upper jaw, a little to the left. His mouth is rather short, with the corners advant down; high cheek bones, and upper lip standing out a little. He had a medium-sized, straight nose, high, square increhead, and sunken cheeks. His hands are long and parrow, and his feet are small and narrow. He swings his feet outward as he puts them down. He walks lazify, with his body and head bent forward. He generally walks with his mands in his pockets, sand has a bracelet pricked in India ink on his left wrist. He has also lost flesh from his left wrist, caused by the handoud.

SUPERINTENDENT RELSO'S INFORMATION.

caused by the handcoff.

SUPERINTENDENT KRISO'S INFORMATION.

A SUN reporter called upon Superintendent Kelso yesterday morning with a view of learning what was known at the Police Central Office about the supposed assassin of Mr. Nathan. He found the gentleman in excellent numor, momentarily unbending from his arduous labous by a little genul conversation with the Sparten Justice Dowling. The reporter unfoided his object to the smiling chief, who shook his head.

"Judge," said ne, "this is the three hundred and twenty-second visitor this office has had to-day in consequence of that article in Fire Sun. When I read it this morning I knew I was in for a warm day, but I bore it like a martyr until noon, and then there was such a stream that I fled down town, and left the clerk in charge, with instructions to send every one who applied for information to the Sun people, for I yow they're better posted about this business than we are.

Reporter—Thanks for the compliment, but I hope you won't answer me that way, for I have come for a little information mysel?"

Superintendent—We don't know a thing about it it at you have not published.

Reporter—Can't you give me some information as to the whereabouts of this man Forrester?

Superintendent—We don't know where he is. Reporter—When did you lose the clue?

Kelso—We have not lost it.

Reporter—I wish you'd explain. A man's hit is either on his head or off his head. Either you know where he is, or you have lost the clue; which is it? Is he in St. Louis?

Kelso—We have not have lost the clue; which is it? Is he in St. Louis?

Kelso—We have hot harm than good, and would certainly

Embarrass the derectives.

Ti cre's one thing I can tell you. It is this, that

There's one thing I can tell you. It is this, that your account of the identification of the dog is alto gether wrong. The facts are that a detective immediately recollected that an iron dog had been stolen at the burglary of Mr. William J. Schenck's house, 255 Fifth avenue. This man's name was Farley, and he was immediately sent up by me to Saratogs to communicate with Mr. Schenck. There he saw Mr. Besjamin Hart, and as tist gentleman continually questioned him as to what discoveries had been made and what had been done in the case, he told him of the slight clos that had been found. He did this on account of his relationship to Mr. Nathan, and because he thought he was capable of keeping it to himself. But Mr. Hart blew it immediately to the four winds of heaven The aminor quite at variance with the truth and calculated to deprive the detective of the credit, which was his due. Recorter—When was the burglary committed in Mr. Schenck's house?

Keiso—In November, 69. I believe. EMBARRASS THE DETECTIVES.

Mr. Schenck's house?
Keiso-In November, '69. I believe.
Reporter-May not the dog have possed through
he hands of a hundred raffians since that time?
Kelso-It might.

Kelso—It might.

Reporter—It seems a slight matter to trust in.

Reporter—It seems a slight matter to trust in.

Rave you no other clue?

Kelso—Now, really, you must remember what I said nefore. There are some things which I could tell you which prudence obliges me to keep to myself. The public has a lively interest in seeing the assassin appreciated, and if

ALL THE KNOWLEDGE WE HAVE

is to be frumpeted through your numbers and thirty thousand copies, he will never be. You must excase me.

Policeman—I think, Superintendent, that the reporter would like to hear something about Edia, a pai of Forrester's. He went to a first-class notel in St. Louis, got up regardlers of exponse, lavender pantaloons, light kids, swell overcost, diamond sinds, big ring, shipy hat. Everybody thought he was a sport, a faro dealer, and the way he threw his money about made it seen likely. Well, he disappeared suddenly, leaving two weeks' board unpaid. His trunk was orened by the dera of the hotel, and he was taken aback when he found the completest assortment of burgiar's tools that an accomplisher cracksma could have. It made a talk in the city and got into the papers.

Reporter—Then do you think it possible that Forrester is in St. Louis?

Kelso—He may be. We're offering a reward of \$2,500 for his apprehension. Suppose you go for him?

Reporter—No, thank you.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. THEODORE ALLEN. housand copies, he will never be. You must ex-

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. THEODORE ALLEN.

said:
"I would gladly tell you all I know, but I have "I would glasly tell you all I know, but I have pledged inveil to secreev, and nothing will induce me to break a pledge. The story has in part now been made tublic, and through the very persons who have bound me; but nevertheless until for-mally released I shall consider my promise bind-ing."

maily released I shall consider by the ling."

Reporter—There are some general facts, however, Mr. Allen, which do not come under the head of that pledge. For instance, you were acquainted with Porrester?

Mr. Allen—Yes.

Reporter—Well acquainted?

Mr. Allen—An ordinary acquaintance.

Reporter—He made this house—the St. Bernari his tome?

his come?

Mr. Alien—No, he did not; he never did.

Reporter—At any rate, you knew him so we'll that when he was airested in front o' this house by detectives, you seak a number of men out to rescue him?

WHY MR. ALLEN RESCUED FORRESTER.

MRY MR. ALLEN RESCUED FORRESTER.

Mr. Allen—No, sir; I went out myself and rescued him; and what I did then and under those circumstances I would do again. I'll tell you how it was. One night a great noise arose in front of the house here. A crowd assembled, and the whole street was blocked up. They were repaying Broadway at that time, and the stages ren through Mercer street. All the stages were also blocked. Somebody came in any told me there was a fight on the opposite side of the street. I didn't know but want it might be my own brothers, and therefore, rolling up my sleeves. I ran out to put a stop to it. When I got outside, I saw two men tussing on the pawment. One was a big heavy (clow, and had the other, a smaller man, not half his size, down, and was beating the life out of him. The small man's face was covered with blood, but I didn't know him from shoe leather. I saw, however, that he was no match for the other, and was getting the worst of it, and I therefore took the big fellow by the arm and tore him of. I felt like

by the arm and tore him off. I felt like

SPLITTING THE COWARDLY FELLOW'S SKULL.

As soon as they were reparated, the small man jumped to his feet and went about als business. Two weeks inter he came to the house here, and told me who he was, and that was the drest knew of his being Forrester. He told me a very different story, though, from what I have heard since. He said this man with whom he had been struggling, had crrested him to blackwell him. "He approached me in Brondway," he said, "and told me he wasted to see me around the corner, he wasted to see me around the corner, he wasted to talk to me. Having got me around the corner, he said I owed him \$100, and he wanted it. I had only \$50 about me, and I offered him that, but that wasn't enough. He tried to strest me then, and I resisted." However, that was the first time I ever saw Forrester, but it cost me \$750. They had me up in court for rescuing a prisoner, and I had to spend a good deal of money in advertising for witnessee, who had seen what I had done at the time."

Reporter—Mr. Ailen, do you know where Forrester is now?

Mr. Ailen—Well, now, sir, I can't tell you. After
I am released from my pledge, whenever that may
be, I may be willing to speak, but not before. Yet
I would like to see the murderer of B. njamin Nathan detected as much as anybody—no, that I care
for any person in particular, but simply because I
would like to see it. And it may be that I shall
speak in time; but understand me (and here Theodore Ailen's sye flashed fire), no reward, however
large, that might be offered me, could ever induce
me to break a bleare, and for the sake of no roward
will I give information. What was Felcker here for,
but to draw me out? And how he did swim about
me, and what baits he threw out, wille all the time
I was looking and enteang him. And, by the
way, I want you to underst not that the story conlett in the Eccang News as coming from me is faire,
laise from beginning to out. Good evening. MR. ALLEN WANTS THE MURDERBR CAUGHT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

CHARLES SUMNER THROWN OUT OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

The Senate Obeying Orders from the White House-The San Dominge Firebrand-The President Unwilling to Compromise-The New Senate Committees.
Washington, March 9.—Ever since Tuesday.

when a Committee, consisting of Messrs, Sherman, Nye, Pool, Morrill of Vermont, and Howe, was appointed by the caucus of Republican Seantors to revise the Standing Committees of the Senate, much interest has existed in relation to the subject, and particularly as to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as it was known an effort would be made to remove Senator Summer from the Chairmanship of that Committee. The rumor prevailed last night that the Committee on Revision bad placed Senator Morton's name first on the Committee as Chairman in Mr. Sumper's place; but the developments to-day showed that this was not correct, though Mr. Sumner had been displaced, thus leaving Cameron, whose name was second in the old Committee, the first on the new list, and who was designated as the Cusirman, and adding the name of Hamlin to supply

the vacancy caused by Sumner's removal. To day the Republican Senators, atter a brief legslative session, went in o a caucus, when the Compittee on Revision made their report on the Stand-

mittee on Revision made their report on the Standing Committees. Senator Anthony occupied the
chair. Senator Summer did not attend the caucus,
nor did Senator Cameron, the latter being absent
from Washing on.

The question was on receiving the report of the
Committee. It was pryued by those in favor of removing Summer that his relations with the Administration were not harmonious, as he was not on good
terms with the President or the Secretary of State,
thus rendering it impossible to communicate in confidence with the most important Committee of the
Senate.

enate.
The irlends of Sumner maintained fibat there was Department excepting on the San Domingo ques-tion, and that if summer should be removed it would be construed by the country as a blow at him because of his opposition to that measure. The debate its represented as being very earnest and smitted.

debate its represented as being very earnest and spirited.

After rearly three hours' discussion the report of the Cormittee was acopted by a vote of yeas 26, anys, 21.—Messrs. Stewart. Scott, Curpenter, Conkling, and others voting with the majority; and Messrs. Trumbull, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, and Fenton with those in the negative.

The list of Committees as adopted to-day is as follows, and will be formally presented and voted on in the Senate to-morrow:

On Foreign Relation -- Messrs. Cameron, Chairman Harlan, Molton, Patterson, Schurz, Hamilin, and Ca on Privileges and Flections-Messrs, Sninger, Chair nen; Stewart, Morton, sice, Hamlin, Hill, and Thur-On Finances—Messra, Sherman, Chaliman; Morrisi On Finances—Messra, Wright, and Eapard, On Appropriation—Messra Cole Charma hi Sprague, Sawyer, Eumands, Windom, West, and Slevenson, Olicomarce—Messra, Chander, Bairman; Goreste, Keilogg, Speacer, Buckinghan, Cookingt, and Vickers, On Hamiltonia, Messra, Handin, Charman; Robertson, Boreman, Gilbert, and a vacancy to be filled by the Democrats. Bure-Messis, Morton, Chairman; Camon, Robertson, Tipton, and Davis.
On Mullary Agairs—Meerit, Wilson, Chairman;
one on, Morton, Ames, Loyan, West, and blair.
On Naval Agairs—Meerit, Cragin, Chairman; Anony, Ny, Osboro, Caldwell, Ferry (Mica.), and

caton.

on Judiciary-Mesers, Trumbull, Chairman; Ednds, Conking, Caspenter, Freinghuysen, Pool, and hands, Consing, Calpenter, Freinghnysen, Pool, and Therman.

Ou Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs, Ramsey, Chairman, Pomercy, Gibert, Cole, Fishaggao, Ferry (Mich.), and Kolley.

On Public Lanca—Mesers Pomerov, Chairman; Tipton Orborn, Sprague, Wildott, Logan, and Casserly.

On Pristale Land Camms—Mesers, Davis (Ky), that; man; Ferry (Cond.), Sawyer, Bavard, and Histr.

On Indian Afairs—Mesers, Harlan, Cantiman; Corbett, Rickingham, Stewart, Fielinghaysen, Hill, and Davis (Ky). on Tritice Lind California State Cavis (N. C. Caris, and F. Caris, Caris, C. Caris, C.

Territories-Moners, Nye. Chairman : Cragin. On Territories-Mosts. Nye. Charman: Cragin courz, Borennan, H.I. atticheor., and Cooper.
On the Pucke Ranney-Mossis, Stewart, Charman Ramsey, Wisson Harnan, thee, Venton, Scott, Newcog, Hitchcock, Blair, and Koley.
On Mines and Menung-Mesers, Rice, Chairman; Chanller, Flanagan, Lewis, Logan, Caldwell, and Sauls Bers. dler, Flanagan, Lewis, Loris-Nessra, Conkling, Chair-bury. On the Recision of the Loris-Nessra, Conkling, Chair-man; Carlenter, Pool. Trait and Hamilton. On Education and Labor-Nessra, Lawyer Chairman; Morthi (Vt.), Flanagan, Patterson, and Biair, On Condugent Expenses-Messia, Fenion, Chairman; the Library-Mesers. Morrill. (Me.), Chairman

assetty, On the Ithrary-Mesars, Morrill, (Mes), Constant On the Ithrary-Mesars, Buckingham, Chairman; On Engrasset Ellis-Mesars, Buckingham, Chairman; Edmunds, and Bayard.

On the Revision of the Rules-Mesars, Pomeroy, Chairman; Edmunds, and Bayard.

On Porthar I made hiers-Mesars, Robertson, Chairman; Positian, Augs, Gubent Vickers, and steverson.

On the leaves of the Missars ppl diver-Mesars, Kindon, On the leaves, if the Missars ppl diver-Mesars, Kindon, On the leaves of the Missars ppl diver-Mesars, Control on Committee on Southern Outroges-

mon. To once. Ance Gibert Vickers, and estivenion on the beneated the Mississ ppi direct—Messis. Relong Controllar, it is Mississippi direct—Messis. Relong Controllar, it is peace, and one vicker.

On the Special Committee on Southern Outrages—Messis. Sect. Controllar, because the Mississippi direct of the Committee on Appropriations, which was tendered him on account of the condition of his health not permitting the heavy labor of the position.

When the report of the Committee had been read by Mr. Howe, Mr. Summer, who had been put upon a new committee, styled the Committee on Elections, a work which has herefore been done of the Mississippi did the Laboration of the Committee on Elections, a work which has herefore been done of the Mississippi did the Committee. He had spent over twenty years in the Senate, and it was now too late for him to enter into any now line of committee work. For twelve years he had served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, the last ten years of which he had been its Carirman, and he appealed to all man who had ever served with him if he had not extractly sought to perform his duty to his State and to his whole country. He would appeal to Douclas, to Colbarer, to Fessenden, if they were here. He feit that he had done his duty where he bad been, and he would not serve upon any other committee. He then left the room.

His co league (Mr. Wilson) then offered a resolu-

would appeal to Douglas, to Collabor, to Ressenden, it they were here. He feit that had done his duty where he had been, and he would not serve upon any other committee. He then left the room.

His co league (Mr. Wilson) then offered a resolution to recommit the report with lastructions to amoud it, by inserting Mr. Summer's name at the head of his old Committee. He charged directly that this was a blow at Mr. Summer because he had opposed the San Domingo scheme, and warned the Sensite that if this prosectivition was entered into, the friends of the prostited Sensitor would strike wark, and it would cuttil disaster upon the party and upon its nominees. He said the Reoublician party had always tolerated the widest difference of opinion upon more important topics. He spoke quite elequently, and with great orcs.

Mr. Howe underlook to delend his report by attempting to make light of the movement to transfer Mr. Summer to another place, which he thought would tend to promote harmony between the President and the Sensie.

Mr. Sherman claimed that no reason existed for removing Mr. Summer, and that it was an inelli to Republicans in all sections of the country.

Mr. Trombult protounced the arbitrary removal of Mr. Summer as unprecedented and itable only to one interpretation—that of disprace.

There was some other discussion, when the hour of 12 having arrived, the caucus adjourned and the Sensie proceeded to business. At 12:40 the caucus resumed, and the debate was continued it in after 3 P. Mr. Messers Schurz, Wright, Wilson, and Legra of 12 having arrived, the caucus adjourned and the Sensie proceeded to business. A 12:40 the caucus resumed, and the debate was continued it in after 3 P. Mr., Messers Schurz, Wright, Wilson, and Legra Collaboration and the sensity of the Mr. Summer served on.

Wilson replied that if he was removed the rest would soon find it out, and would demand to know the reasons why he was prescribed. Mr. Legan's speech was a manly, vigorous protest sgrand in ledging the industry the market of t

to driven to it by personal allusions to himself. If any attack is made upon him, or any Senator bold enough to attempt to defend the removal on the ground that Mr. Fish and the President desired it because he had become personally distasteful to them, some of Mr. Sumner's triends will have a few words to say on Executive interference.

There is authority for saying that the President, when approached by a Senator, who desired to get rid of the trouble by adding to the Committee two personal friends of the President who were with him on his San Domingo policy, declined to make a comptomise, and said nothing but the removal of Sumner would satisfy him. Further, when a Committee was to be appointed by Mr. Anthony, as President of the caucus, a list was sent to him by a friend of the President, having on it the names of four men favorable to the removal of Mr. Sumner, and one against it. This was too sleep for Mr. Anthony, and without knowing the wishes of a majority of the Republicans, he made the Committee up as it now appears—three for removal to two avainst. Mr Sumner stated as soon as he heard the Committee am ounced that the intrigue had succeeded.

Your correspondent found out last Monday that

eeded. Your correspondent found out last Monday that Your correspondent found out last Monday that Secretary Fish was inquisitionally at work to remove Mr. Summer, but no one not in the ring suspected till to-day that it could succeed. The story set afloat that Mr. Summer has cut Mr. Fish in the presence of the High Commission within a short time is not correct. Mr. Fish has been treated as a gentleman whenever he has come in official contact with Mr. Summer, But both he and the President opened a war upon Mr. Summer as soon as they found he would not support son Domingo. The Secretary of the President Intreatmed Mr. Summer with personal violence for words spoken in exceptive session in the debate on the treaty, and Mr. Fish has recently made remarks about Mr. Summer that no man who has any self-respect could pase unnoticed.

Fish has recently made remarks about Mr. Sumner that no man who has any self-respectionid pass unnoticed.

Senator Cameron is not now here. No one believes that he is quantiled to fill the position. He had a consultation with the President upon the question, in which he informed him that he did not seek the place. He then left for Harrisourg, and has not yet returned.

It will be remembered that in February Mr. Sumner opposed the confirmation of Rev. Mr. Cramer as Minister to Denmark, on the ground that his only claim or qualification for the place, which pays \$7.500 per annum, was that he was a brother-in-law of the President. This, added to the lostifity to San Dominto, realed his fate. He has accordingly been brought to the block as an example to others. Senator Chandler is entitled to the credit of engineering it for the President and Mr. Fish, who are kignly elated at their temporary success.

A gentieman who called on Mr. Simmer this evening found him in better spirits and health than he has been for some time, and ne had already begun to receive telegrams from prominent Republicans detrecating the outrage and assuring him that he had the entire confidence of the people. When asked how he felt about it, he raphed, "Very well." He was arready congratulating himself on the labors from which he would be relieved.

The filtoure Republican centers came to no conclusion on an adjournment, and a letter from the President was read saying he had no business to keep Congress here, and unless they could pass a Klu-Kinx bill at once, he thought them to remain long enough to appoint committee was appointed to see what can be done and to report to-morrow evening to the same caucus.

KICKING TAMMANY OUT.

The Reorganization of the Republican Par-ty in New York-The Hon. Horace Gree-ley and the Hon. William Orton to be

Godfathers of the New Party.
The Republican State Central Committee held three-hours' session yesterday atternoon. Alexder D. Wait, Fort Elward; Levi Blakeslee ica; and R. Nelson Gere, Syracuse, were the ly absentees. The report of the Sub-Committee commending a reorganization of the party, was orely criticised, and all were amended. The sub-ci was finally embodied in the following resolu-

1:00s;
1. That a committee of seven reliable Republicans for each Assembly District in the city and county be chosen. Three by the Hon Fronce: Greeley on behalf of the Republican General Committee, three by the Hon. William Orion on behalf of the politioners assembly the Hon. Hone of the General Committee and the seventh pointly by the Hon. Horace Greecey and the Hon. W. Orion. POLICEMEN AND PIERMEN COUNTED OUT.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN COUNTED OUT.

2. That the Hon. Horace Gree'evand the Hon. Within Oron be a countitute to prepare a constitution and by laws for the respective. Assembly District Assembling of the respective Assembling District Assembling of the layer than of the General Committee and for the government of the same when reorganized. These resolutes a the country thou and by laws of the Assembling and the layer of the Assembling and the layer of the Country thou and by laws of the Assembling the Country Layer of the Country

MENRY SMITH AND B. F. M. 4. No person hoding office whose commission or appointment a issued of made by or under Pemocratic
authority shall be eligible to any office in said Regulatican Association of the member of the Regulation
description of the person of the Regulation
of Adopted—17 ayes, 11 hose
of any of rait Associations,
Adopted—18 ayes, 11 not

FIFTEEN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS,

have been perfected in at least.

for which notes shall be given to the Charman of the State Committee, he will be given to the Charman of the State Committee, he will be given to the Charman of the State Committee, he will be given be given being for one week in at least two It spudices pages of the time and place of the meeting of the delegates to the General Committee, at which meeting the film, Horace Greelev Chairman of the Republican General Committee, at which meeting the film, Horace Greelev Chairman of the Republican General Committee, at which meeting the film, Horace Greelev Chairman of the Republican General Committee, and the election of a permanent Charman.

Auspied—21 area to house.

S. Whenever the General Committee shall have been duly organized the innetions and antitiority of the present from shall comes, and said committee and said committee of its city of New York, and of the several Assembly different organizations shall be discharged, and all authority for conducting the affairs of the leapnonican party in the city and county of New York shall have been in the General Committee and Assembly district actions in the Committee and Assembly district actions bereinstone and the refer of the sub-committee be and the same is berely accepted and the recommendations adopted as amended by the action of this Committee and the referrollinent and the reorganization therein provided for is hereby directed to be made and that the Executive Committee and assemble defect at the certifiest practicable moment, and succondance with the recommendations of the said sub-committee and recreated and empowered to carry the same into effect at the certifiest practicable moment, and succordance with the recommendations of the said sub-committee and accordance with the recommendations of the said sub-committee and many the proceed with the recommendations of the said sub-committee and accordance with the recommendations of the said sub-committee and accordance.

Adopted—19 ayes to 8 noes.

It is especiately the first

Mr. David Dudley Field Accuses Mr. He race Greeley of Ten Falsehoods.
To the Editor of The Sun.
Sin: The Tribune of this morning, after rejusing

the same freedom given to him for his attack, sums up the whole of his eight and a half columns in an editorial, making ten separate charges against me. Every one of these charges is untrue, as might Every one of these charges is unitue, as might easily be shown by a detail of the facts, if that were permitted. As for example, acts are attributed to me which, if they occurred at all, took place when I was 150 miles in the country, and had no more knowledge of than yourself. So I might go through the whole list, showing the untrathiumess of each statement. But as this is not allowed, I content myself with saying, as I do here, that each one of these separate and distinct charges is, so far as I am concerned, a separate and distinct faisehood.

Your ob't sev't, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, NEW YORK, March 9.

The Filkins Trial-Farther Testimony in The Fillians Trial-Farther Testimony in Favor of the Prisoner.

Albany, march 2.—Filkins was examined to-day it great length, and denied having had anything to lo with the express robbery. He also accounted for the moneys paid out by him.

T. W. Sargeant, conductor of the train, testified that Halpine gave a description of the robber when cowas taken from the car, which he reduced to writing on the train. The description does not at all agree with Fighns's appearance.

Washington, March 9.—The Grand Jury has bund a true bill against Christopher C. Bowen, late sembler of Congress from South Carolius, for big-my in marrying S. Fettgru King, in August last, thite Mrs. Frances Hicks Bowen, whem he is at-

ASHLAND, Pa., Mayeh 9.—Patrick Burns and illiam flamister, miners, were smothered by ness to 1.5%, white at work in the mines of the Tunist College near this office. Both were members of

THE TRACK OF A TORNADO. THE TERRIFIC HURRICANE THAT SWEPT OVER ST. LOUIS.

The Lists of the Killed and as Far as As-Almost Incredible Freaks of the Storm. St. Louis, March 9 .- Our tradesmen are giv-

ing thanks that the awful tornado which visited East St. Louis yesterday afternoon confined its western bank is not only lined for miles with steam ers, but includes the whole of St. Louis proper, a city numbering nearly three hundred and twenty five thousand inhabitants. Had the burricane struck here the killed and wounded must have been num-bered by thousands. But by the mercy of Providence the fearful blast was hurled upon the eastern bank a place where there is comparatively little life and few buildings. The river contracts suddenly about half a mile above this city, and in former times the flerce current cleft a small channel for itself through the Illinois bank, making a large island, known popularly as Bloody Island, from the fatal duels that once were fought here. The town lies considerably to the rear of the bank, and was not injured in any way by the furious blast. But where the shore rises shelving from the muddy waters of the Mississippi all along the front of the island for a mile extend the dejots of the numerous railways that converge upon St. Louis. The tornado, which seems to have been one of those circular storms which seafaring men call

cork-screwed itself down the river, leaving light tokens of its passage in the shape of uprooted trees. But when it came within 100 yards of the huge St. Louis elevator which stands on the western bank. raising its eleven stories to a height of ninety feet it veered suddenly, and hurled its accumulate strength upon the opposite side of the river, where stretched the long line of depots for five or six railways. This huge elevator so fortunately spared is the very largest in the country, and for some years was so much greater than the grain business of St. Louis required that it was a constant source of jesting for the wits of Chicago. But of late years the immense progress of the city not only gave this huge elevator all it could do, but necessitated the erection of another one on the opposite shore. This second elevator, which was erected some three years ago, was very broad and somewhat low, peculiarity of construction which saved it trot downfall, for it was the first object

STRUCK BY THE TORNADO when it made its panther-like leap across the river. The force of the wind was sufficient to tear off the greater part of the roof, which was carried beyond the steep bank many hundred feet and hurled in one mass upon some coal wagons which were coming down to the ferry boats of the Wiggans Company Then it whirle 1 to the left in a northeasterly direc tion, moving up the bank and utterly demolishin he freight depot of the St. Louis and Vandalis Railroad—a strong and durable wooden edities 800 feet long by 100 feet lingh. This building was laid prostrate in fragments, the splinters of wood flying in showers and seriously jointing several workmen. 5th to the left is the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the depot of which was spared, capriciously, but the round house, the scale office, the freight office, and the planking of the wooden pathway along the depot were all utterly demolished. There was an engine

DRIVER AND FIREMAN PERISHED.

The track of the Chicago and Alton crosses a creek about a hundred yards northeast of the depot, and there is a wooden bridge of considerable length and of a very winding form. A train of cars was crossing this, approaching the depot, at the time of the horror, and the whole, including the heavy locomotive, were overtured in Indeeus run into the waters of the crosek below. Half a mile above, on the up line, atrain of grain cars was going out to Chicago, and this was blown off on to the down track, one car recting right over into the river.

The Torre Haute line runs side by side of the Chicago and Alton for about a mile, and then diver, est to the east. The capricious wind leaving the first cook this track, and advancing always in a spiral directing, encountered a train coming to St. DRIVER AND FIREMAN PERISHED. iral direction, encountered a train coming to tout, which it

OVERTHREW LIKE A HOUSE OF CARDS. OVERTHER LIKE A BOVEN OF THE OVERTHER WILLIAM THE CAME UPON THE TOLEDO AND WASHING IN A SIGHE. The WIND HOW turned upon viself and returned toward the river bank, meeting and demolishing the freight and massenger depote of the Northern railroad, and then

BTEAMERS' UPPER WORKS BLOWN AWAY.

The steamer Molife Able lost her chimney, and the Texas all her upper works, which were of hon The ram Vindicator, owned by the ferry company, was sweet away, and the tugboat Hewitt, belonging to the bridge company, lost acrupper works. Capt. Montgomery of the Hewitt, was blown into the river, and rescued slightly injured. At the sectional docks on this side of the river, just below the city, the storm carried away the chimneys of the steamer W. B. Dance, and displaced her cabin several inches, and forced the steamer Rubicou and several barkes from their moorings. At the Fittsburgh Coal Dyke, on the Illinois shore, the terry boat America lost her apper works, and her pilot, Richard Johnson, was very badly hurt. Several small houses where demolished at this point.

The DAMAGE AT THE BEIDGE.

The immense framework in and around the east-STEAMERS' UPPER WOUKS BLOWN AWAY.

The immense framework in and around the east-ern abutment of the bridge, consisting of derricks and the massive supports for other holsting appara-tus, was blown down like so many reeds. Thirty tamilies are rendered homeless by their houses boing blown down and totally destroyed. THE MEMPHIS GAS RESERVOIR OVERTURNED.

The storm at Memphis overturned the reservoid the gas works, containing 90,000 feet of gas. N ther serious damage was done. THE KILLED.

John Halpin, employed on the bridge; John B. O'Neid, purchasing agent for the Southeastern Railroad; John Vogel, Daniel Collins, Timothy Drumm, Isaac Evans, engineer of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, burned in the round house; John Eisley, a brakeman on the Toledo and Wabash Kailroad; and a teamster, name unknown.

Selling Other Men's Real Estate.

Benjamin J. H. Trask, Jr., and Henry Boer were ointly indicted in March, 1869, for false pretences, he charge against Trask being that of fraudulently obtaining a check for \$2,692 from Charles Devlin, on account of certain property of which he pretended to be the owner, and in the case of Beer an allegation of fraud in obtaining a commission of \$500 for effecting the sale.

On the 20th of February, 1869, Mr. Trask offered for saie twenty lots, and exhibited an abstract of the title of Kieran Meldoon, in whose name he said he held the property. The price demanded was \$30,800, and Mr. Charles Devlin, agreeing to pay this amount, gave Track a check for \$2,602 on the day of sale. On the next day be heard Trask's title to the sale. On the next day be heard Trisk's title to the property questioned, and stopped the payment of the check. Trisk remenstrated, assuring him that the title was good. He obtained \$1,500 from Mr. Devin, saying that he would return it if Mr. Dr. Levin, saying that he would return it if Mr. Dr. Levin, saying that he would return it if Mr. Dr. Levin, saying that he would return it if Mr. Dr. Levin, saying that the maperfect in searching it. The title was seriched that Mr. Trask was not the owner, that Kieran Muldoon was a coachinin and that the property was owned by lienry Risworth.

Yesterday Mr. Fellows called the case on for trial, and the complaining winceses failed to answer. Beer's counsel was present, however, and ready for trial, in his case a notle procedul was entered and his bulk was discharged. The case against the other defendant was adjourned.

TRENTON, March 9.—In the Senate a registry this has been introduced providing that in all class over twenty thousand inhabitants voters shall be of over twelly thousand registered. The new bill to permit the Morris Canal to lease its translesses has passed both Houses, and gone to the Governor. It is understood that the Governor favors this bill.

CIVIL WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Martial Law to be Proclaimed To-Day-An Appeal to the President and Gen. Terry for Troops-A Mulatto Commander Hauged-Fighting the Ku-Klux Klan.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9 .- A large body of rmed men from East Tennessee and North Carolina have made their appearance in York and Chester counties, and fighting has been going on for several days. Major Whitehead of the Eighteenth Infantry, stationed at Yorkville, arrived this morning, and reports that the most horrible outrages have been perpetrated in those counties since Sat urday night by both the colored militia and the

Klu-Klux organization.
On Monday, Capt. Williams, a mulatto command ing a company of the militis, was taken and banged near Carmel Hill, and a number of his men were inhumanly whipped. The negroes retaliated, and since then fighting has been continuous. Major Whitehead reports that the negro militia company commanded by Williams were defeated on Monday night and fled to his camp at Yorkville. He disarmed them and now reports to the Governor for

Gov. Scott will to-day proclaim martial law i York and Caester counties, and has telegraphed to President Grant and Gen. Terry at Louisville, asking for troops. Pending their arrival, the Governor will send a regiment of militia, under a competent officer, to restore order if possible. The liveliest times are anticipated in the northern part of the State for the next two weeks.

AN ESSEX COUNTY MURDER.

A Carouse and what Followed it-Wounding Two Men with a Kuife, and Fatally Stabbing a Third-The Assassia Arrested

-Threats of Lynching.
PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., March 7.-Keeseville, N. with about 4,000 inhabitants, is partly in Clinton and partly in Essex county, the boundary being the Ausable river. On Saturday evening, the 4th inet., a number of persons, principally employed in the iron and mail factories of the place, met on the Essex county side of the village for a drunken carouse. Among these were Charles Crevier, a French Canadian, and one Corcoran. The latter was at one time in an insane asylum. Crevier and Corcoran had a fight, in which Corcoran proved the better man, bolding Crevier down and beating him until they were separated.

On arising, Crevier drew a dirk-knife and stabbed his opponent in the shoulder. He also wounded in the arm and breast a person who interposed. Cor coran and his wounded companion were able to walk away. Crevier was detained for a few moments, but neither arrested nor disarmed. On being ments, but neither arrested nor disarmed. On being released, he started in pursuit of Corcoran. Before going far he met Moses Laundry, an acquisitance, by whom he was stopped. Observing Crevier's excitement, Laundry asked the cause. The other replied with the most violent threats against Corcoran, and by asserting his intention to murder bim. Laundry endeavored to dissuade bim from this, making however, no effort to restrain him, when Crevier area the dirk again and stabbed Laundry twice, inflicting cuts the length of the knife blade in the left shoulder and side of the neck. This was witnessed by a person near by, but the attack was so sudden that no resistance could be made. On being struck the victim exclaimed, "Want in held by our mean!" and in a moment after sank to the ground. Several passers by promptly conveyed him to his residence, where he expired the following day.

The murdierer went home, where he was arrested next day. On being examined, he asserted his ignorance of all that happened on the previous evening. On Sunday morning, however, previous to his arrest, he tood his handlady that he had had some trouble with the boys the night before, and was afraid that he had killed Moses Laundry, as he had stabbed him and leit him on the sidewalk. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of death by stabbing, with deadly and murderous intent.

The prisoner is of medium height, about 30 years of age, with dark complexion and a brutal countenance. The murdered man was a peaceful sand industrious citizen, and leaves a wife and three colideren. Great excitement exists in the vicinity of Keesevilie, and threats of lynching have been made. released, he started in pursuit of Corcoran. Before

An old Jersey City Tradesman Missing. On the 18th of December last, Charles W. Moller of Frankin street, Desput, to his home and has not since returned. All efforts to ascertain In October last, Mr. Moller moved with his family to Bergen from Shelltown, Md. He was always brooding over the loss of an affectionate daughter paints of Reynolds & Devoe, in Fulton street. A week after his disappearance, Mr. A. D. Milleck met bim in Jersey City, and bad a friendly tall with him. A few days afterward a man appeared at a police station in Hudson City, who gave his name as Stephen Jones, and said that he had been robbed as Stephen Jones, and said that he had been robbed of his money and a good watch in the United States Hotel in Asbury, N. J. Charles Moller, a son of the missing man, hearing of this circumstance, hastened thinher, but the terson in the mean time had lett. From a description of the man given by the sergeant, young Moller became satisfied that it was his father. Nr. Moller was a steady and temperate man, a kind husband, and affectionate father.

Buried Alive in Fifty-third Street. Yesterday two men were digging out a drain n Fifty-third street, near Third avenue, and had the sidewalk when one of the sides which had not been properly braced caved in, burying Michael been properly braced caved in, burying Michael Riley of Twenty-third street. His companion had gone to get a drink of water, and was thus saved. The earth covered Riley, leaving the crown of his head only virible. An immense crowd gathered, several of whom leaped into the pit and scraped the dirf away from the burled man's face so as to enable him to breathe. Others set to work to dig him eu', and succeeded after several hours' hard labor, during which he was kept up by copious doses of brandy. He was speechiess when rescued, and it is feared is fatally injured internally. Riley was the contractor for the job, having taken it from a Mr. Keirnan, who was alone to blame for the accident.

They had a dog fight on Wednesday in Pat Gil more's cock-pit in Passale village between dogs be

longing to Gilmore and one Mike Quin. The fight was for \$50 a side, and lasted fifty-three minutes. was for \$30 a side, and lasted nort-three minutes. Glimore's dox was victorious. Quin, seeing his beast getting killed, jummed nto the pit to end the fight, at which Glimore's day snapped at him and bit off one or Quin's fingers. Quin then refused to give up the stakes, and Glimore hit him in the eye. Quin rushed to Justice Denholm's for a warrant for Glimore's arrest, but the Justice declined, telling Quin that he was drunk. So the matter rests, and the stakeholders are enjoying the stake money.

Killed in a Drunken Riot.

CHICAGO, March 9 .- A desperate affray took lace on Monday night in Alderman Burns's saloon at Aurora, III., between two brothers named Slat-tery, and John Ashford, an old man, and his son. One of the Slatterys and the old man were killed outright, the others are not expected to recover. The light took place at the close of the election of Monany. The four men were drunk.

Yesterday afternoon John Smith and Patrick Far-real while wolking on the radroad track near the Lom-munipaw que, 4, were struck by the pilot of a locomo-live. Smith was nuried about twenty feet from the rack and instantiv killed. Farreit was thrown a short desance, is ling on his head, and fatally injured. To-fog was so deese that they could not tell whence the rain was approaching.

BROOKLYN.

Mary (Louisa Earll, aged 13 years, of 143); High street, has been mibiled since the 2d inst.

Mrs. Alice B. Campbell, a graduate of the New York Fernale Medical College, a practising physician, was fined \$5 by Justice Walsh yesterlay for vocating the Health ordinance is attending a small per patient in the Frifeenth Ward without returning it to the proper authorities.

Robinson & Rilev's cooperage at Alleghany City was burned yesterday. Loss, \$13,000.

Yesterday morning the incendigries at East Marien burned two burns, nye valuable horses, and other stock belonging to Mr. Burnett of that flats. About two weeks and three of Mr. Burnett aburns, a large amount of stock and taming implements all values at about \$4,000, were burned. The barns derived yesterday were all that remained on the faint. Laws, \$5,000, no insurance.

LOUIS VERHUEL PROTESTS.

HE WILL NOT BOW DOWN TO THE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. The Ex-Emperor's Communication to the

French Government-He will Abide only by the Pichiscite-Disturbances in Paris -The Guards to Surrender their Cannon. LONDON, March 9 .- Napoleon has addressed a ommunication to the President of the French Asembly, protesting against the vote by which that body declared that his dynasty had forfeited the throne, as unjust and illegal. The Assembly, he says, was created only to make peace, and has exceeded its powers. The foundation of all public right is the plebiscite; to that he is ready to bow.

and to that alone. Odo Russell returned to London yesterday from Versailles, and will attend a special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

A DISTURBANCE occurred on Wednesday among some battalions of Paris Mobile Guards, but was quelled without serious consequences. A transport fleet is going to the Eibe to convey 90,000 released prisoners home to France. There is much typhold and plague among the cattle and horses in Paris. The animals are nevertheless said to be fit for food.

Panis, March 9 .- The Majors of all the arrondissements of Paris have unanimously guaranteed that the National Guard

WILL SURRENDER THE CANNON in their possession without coercion. It is thought that when they resign their seats in the Assembly, the Parisian Deputies will , return to Paris, and that agitation will then cease. The Government maintains a conciliatory attitude toward the disturbers in Paris. Upward of a hundred battalions of the National Guard have

CONGRATULATED GEN. DE PALADINES upon his accession to their command. The Pros-sians have evacuated the department of Calvadon and the left bank of the river Eure. Postal service to Rouen is restored.

BERLIN, March 9 .- Count Bismarck bas arrived in this city.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Removal of the Government to Fonof the Government Prefer the Latter.
Boudeaux, March 8.—A committee of the National Assembly has decided to recommend the transfer of the Assembly to Fontainebleau. It is stated that M. Thiere supports this choice of a place of meeting, and it is expected that the Assembly will ratify the report of the committee when it is presented for discussion and action. A large number of the Deputies will, however, support an amend-

ment providing for the removal of the Assembly to Versailles. March 9 .- In the Assembly to-day the Committee on Removal made a report. They recommend that

the Assembly ultimately REMOVE TO FONTAINEBLEAU. but that it continue to sit at Bordeaux until the German troops have left France, and arrangements for the installation of the Assembly at Fontainebless

M. Thiers stated that the Government persisted in its opinion that Versailles would be the best place for the seat of the Assembly. Debate on this point was postponed until to mon row. It is expected that the recommendation of the Government will prevail.

The Secret Treaty between Russia and Prussia.

London, March 9.—The Morning Post affirms that a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia was concluded about the time of the ontbreak of the war, and says that the following were among its

provisions: Russia was to interfere between the belligerents in case the Franch were successful, and should mestrate upon the Prussian Routing should demon-strate upon the Prussian Routing should demon-checkmate it by a demonstration upon the Australa In case any European Power should combine with Prance, Russia was to join Prussia.

named Clara. When he left home he had \$250 in his STRIKING THE COAL MONOPOLISTS

The Pennsylvania Legislature Raising the Embargo-The Reading Railroad beyond the Reach of the Legislators. HARRISGURG, March 9.—In the House the bill to regulate transportation of coal was considered. The first section prohibite any charge for transpor-tation of coal of more than fifteen mills per mile per ton of 2 240 pounds on grades not over twenty eight feet to the mile, and not more than eighteen mills per ton per mile on grades above twenty-eight feet to the mile; an additional allowance may be made of two mile entra per ton yer mile on distraces less than fifty miles, and two cents per ton for branching at loading and shipping points. The second section requires companies to transport coal from all collieries on their line.

The third section requires them to supply a sufficient number of cars to meet all demands.

The fourth section inflicts heavy damages for violations.

The fourth section indicts heavy damages for viontions.

The fifth section exempts companies having specist charters for the transportation of coal only
from the bill.

The bill was passed through the Committee of
the Whole without a word of amendment or opposition, but objections were made to suspending the
rules for the second reading. Mr. Hall said the bill
could not greach the Redding road because it was
chartered five years before the constitution was
amended, giving the Legislature the power to revoke or alter charters of corporations. After a long
discussion the bill went over for a week.

Judge Bedford's First Victim. Edward J. Anderson, lawyer, was committed o prison by Judge Bedford yesterday on two indictments, charging that he had obtained the signstures of two sailors to an order for \$50 on the cap-tain of the ship Pride of the Ocean on promise of defending them, and that he had failed to appear in court in their behalf.

OBITUARY.

Win. D. Wheeler, aged 54, for many years editor and publisher of the Hangor Daily Whig and Couries and the Lennebec Journal, died in Bangor yesterday.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN. The Camilla, from Messina, and the Snowdon, com Sevile, are in.

Messrs. Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., of 78 Leon-rd street, say that Morris Comyn was not discharged by them for intemperance. PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. The Hon. J. Ross Browne is in the city.

Gov. Randolph has come to New York to act as
arbiter in the coal difficulties.

Mrs. Ben. Wade has fallen heir to a large estate in onnecticut by her brother's death.

The Gerard medals for amiability were awarded thrammar School No. 10. Wooster street, resterday. Miss Elizabeta Wagner and Miss Louise Egect. Mr. Clark Mills, the well-known sculptor of Washington, is visiting this city, and is the guest of Capt. Albert De Groot, the designer of the Vanderbils broazes.

William Pinckney, aged 99 years, an immate of the the sailors song Harbor on Staten Island for the nask by searches seed doubtly killed on we cheesday by failors of the sailors of the sa

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. 3

The Republican State Convention in Rhode Island yesterday renominated the old licet.

The American Inotel and adjoining buildings in Santa Eerbara, Cal., were burned on Tuesday.

The six mer Vanderbilt arrived at Albany at 2 cock years by attendion, having been decided under sittle and, but maken see.

A discal has been recorded by Horace Howe giving a root on the process worth of their exist in SAI ranges and the sixt in SAI ranges are not a benefit of the commandation of the state of the benefit of the state of the

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES. The Canadian adolts number 40,000. CURIOSITIES OF CHIME. red to have married in 1852, was living in Au William Lerrigan, aged fifteen, of 106 Leo: The Russian loan introduced by Rothershiwithdrawn. William Lerrigan, seed filtern, of the rechard of the seed and seed was standed to weet the always, between the property of the seed of th